OPENING SESSION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COM-MITTEE ON DEPRESSION OF TRADE AND LA-BOR-DELEGATES FROM THE STONECUTIERS' AND GRANITECUTTERS' UNIONS, AND THE SO-

CIALISTIC PARTY HEARD. Representatives of the stone-cutters' and granitecutters' unions and the Socialistic Labor party appeared yesterday before the Congressional Committee appointed to inquire into the business depression and labor troubles of the country. Thomas Kock thought that all the raw material used in constructing public buildings should be worked in the place where the building is to be situated, and that the eight-hour law should be enforced. Hugh McGregor thought that the condition of workingmen would be relieved by the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics, and was surprised to learn that one already exists. C. O'Sullivan told some of the trials of granite-cutters, and offered suggestions as

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

The committee appointed by the House of Representatives on June 17 to inquire into the causes of business depression, especially of labor, and to propose measures for relief, met in the Postmaster's room in the New-York Post Office yesterday. The committee consists of Abram S. Hewitt, chairman of New-York; H. Y. Riddle, of Tennessee; H. L. Dickey, of Ohio; John T. Jones, of Alabama; J. M. Thompson, of Pennsylvania; W. W. Rice, of Massachusetts, and T. A. Boyd, of Illinols. Of these, four were present yesterday at the opening of the session: Messrs. Hewitt, Rice, Thompson and Boyd. Mr. Hewitt said that the resolution un der which the committee was appointed failed to prowide for the payment of the expenses of the committee, and he had communicated with the Clerk of the Committee on Accounts of the House of Representatives on the subject. The reply stated that most of the necessary expenses of the committee could not be paid without a bill authorizing payment. The committee then went into executive session to consider whether to go on with its work. After a short consultation the doors were opened, and it was announced that the committee had decided to hold public sessions in the office of the the Postmaster in this city daily at II a. m., to hear ch persons as desire to appear before it on the sui jects into which the committee is authorized to inquire.

WHAT THE STONECUTTERS WANT.

The first organization represented before the New-York. This body is connected with similar unions throughout the United States and Canada. The delegates were Thomas Rock and Cornelius Egan, men of carnest and honest appearance, who evidently felt the trath of what they said, and believed in the correctness of their theories. They made no attempt to evade the closely put questions of the committee, but when they at fault for an apt reply, frankly admitted it They knew exactly what they wanted, and were not drawn away from their original point. Mr. Rock was the chief spokesman, but Mr. Egan sat at his elbow, and onally prompted him in a whisper, or answered

In answer to questions by Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Rock said that the delegation had appeared before the committee to find out whether the work done by the Government for the City of New-York could not be done in the City of New-York. When the Government had erected buildings here, it had had the stone cut elsewhere. The same true everywhere in the United States; the stone for the Chicago Custom House was cut at Cincinnati; the work for the Cincinnati Custom House was done to the East. Most of the work had not been done by citizens of the United States. Some work was done at Rockland, and when it was finished the men drew the money out of the bank and took it out of the country, nearly breaking the bank. Mr. Rock added : "We are sent here now chiefly in relation to the barge office to be built on

Mr. Hewitt-Do you understand it is to be built of

Q .- I understand it is to be built of iron. Would you have the same rule apply to buildings of iron ! A .-No work should be done outside of the place where the building is to be erected.

Mr. Rice-How is it with private buildings? A .-They generally have their work done in the place where the building is going up.

Q.—Then the Government pursues a different policy

on a large scale from that pursued by private persons on a large scale! A .- Yes. We also want the eight-

Q .- Do you expect the Government to do anything especially to protect you who are not in the employment

of the Government ! A .- Oh, no.

Mr. Hewitt explained that most of Government work was done by contract, and that the contractor eu played such labor, and on such conditions, as was most to his advantage. The eight-hour law applied only to labor employed directly by the Government. He asked: "Then you would abolish the contract system?" but I would compel him to come to the place to have his

Q .- You know this is a Congressional committee repre senting the whole country; would you have the same rule apply to every place in the United States ? A .- Yes,

Mr. Hewitt-You know the Government officer takes only the total bid, and has no further charge of the methods by which the terms of the contract are complied with.

Mr. Rice-How was it with the New-York City public buildings ! A .- They were built by citizens of New-York

Q-Do you think they were built more economically than this Post Office | A .- The Court House was built under the Tweed Ring and cost much more; but the money was stolen; the workmen got no mo Q -- How about the Capitol at Albany ! A .- It was built

at Albany, and by the laborers of the State. Q.-Was it profitably built 1 A .- Yes, it was profitable

o the people of the State, Mr. Hewitt-If the State could have got its stone cut more cheaply in New-York City, ought it still to have had it done at Albany ! Who pays for the State Capi-

tolf A .- I would compel the stonecutiers to go from New-York to Albany to do this work; but I know it could not be done as cheaply at New-York. Mr. Rice-If it could be done more cheaply at Dick's Island than at Albany, would you still have it done at Albany ! Do we not, in private life, go for our supplies

where they can be obtained the cheapest ! If a conwhere they can be obtained the cheapest? If a contractor engages to do a piece of work, shall he not do it in the most advantageous way? A.—I don't think a contractor has a right to take a job unless he can show that he is able to do it. Contractors will take jobs and carry them through and leave the men to starve. Hewitt-The great fraud on this building-if there

was a frand-arose from the fact that there was no contract. The constructor was to pay what wages he pleased, and it paid him 15 per cent on the cost. Would you compel private individuals to have their work done in the City of New-York on buildings erected here! A.—would compet them, if they had it done elsewhere, to pay the same prices demanded here.

THE QUESTION OF WAGES. Mr. Rice-If your organization was perfect, could you not compel the same wages to be paid all over the country ! A .- If times were better we could; but with wages down to starvation rates, as now, we can't

wages down to starvation rates, as now, we can't There are a great many mechanics in this city to-day—good, sober men—who are starving.

At the request of Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Rock engaged to send to the committee statistics in rotation to the stone-cutiors of New-York city, Mr. Rice asked if the number of stonecutiers in the city was in excess of the ordinary demand for their services, and Mr. Rock chongit it was, and spoke of the 500 men who went to Great Birliain last year to find employment.

Mr. Rock said that the present rate of wages for stone-cuttern was \$3 a day; in 1862 it was \$2.25; rose to \$5 during the war for a few months, and was at \$4 for several years.

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Mr. Hewitt—In 1860 it was \$2.25 for nine hours' work, and is now \$3 for eight hours taken in connection with the cost of living, which do you consider the more advantanceous! A.—Two dollars and a quarter in 1860.

Mr. Hewitt—You consider prices higher now than then! A.—Yes; including konse-ront.

Q.—How do you procure supplies; have you cooperative mores? A.—We procure them directly from shops, and as a rule we are indebted to the greeers, and have to may the highest prices. The work in New-York is not emough to supply the demand. Workmen have no deem place to tive. They have to live anyhow. The green techbe is, they are not employed, on an average, we months in a year.

great feesible is, they are not employed.

Are mouths in a year.

Mr. Rice—Then if he could get full employment, the workman could live confortably at present rates? A.—An; rate of wages with regular employment would be than how.

An frace of wages with regimer employment would be elect than now.

Q.—Suppose the atonecutiers of New-York should stand out for \$5 a day now, what would be the effect?

A.—At the pre a ut time there would not be tall work at any rate. The cause of this is, largely, that hand labor has been displaced by machinery.

Mr. Hewitt—What to you think Government out to do about this employment of machinery?

A.—I don't think Government has any right to interfere at all. The matter will regulate itself. The men who use machinery will all break.

Q.—Then you would not interfere to prevent the use

nore effective than the laws of trades unions ! A .- Yes:

Mr. Rock said that the enforcement of union rates, when they could be enforced, injured no one; employers never made so much money as when union prices were strictly enforced.

Mr. Hewitt—Yes: the boss workmen and contractors, but how about the owner? I built some houses on Thirdsre, in the time of which you speak, and can't sell them for half their cost; what redress have I f A.—It was the contractors made the money; not the workmen.

Mr. Rice—You think that in those times of mich prices it was not the laborers, but the employers who made the money; who were the employers if A.—In almost all cases they had been journey men mechanics.

Mr. Hewitt—Have not most of these failed if A.—Yes.
Q.—It seems to be reasonably conclusive, then, that neither the owner, the builder nor the workman profited from the era of expansion? A.—I don't see that they have much of it left.

Mr. Rock asked Mr. Hewitt what effect the appointment of to's committee would have upon the building of the barge office. Mr. Hewitt answered that that had been regulated by law; the contractors would have to be citizens of the United States. Mr. Rock asked: "Don't you think the Government has a right to enforce the eight bour law?" He was told that the contractors could not be restrained in their employment of labor.

Mr. Rice asked: "Isn't that just the trouble you labor under? You expect the Federal Government to say how many hours you shall work. What good would that do! Wouldn't the contractor pay less for a day's work?" Mr. Thompson seld he had no doubt of the power of Congress to regulate the number of hours a man should be employed, if it could be shown that the health of the citizen or the well-being of the community demanded it; but then an employer would have the power to reduce the pay. Mr. Rock answered that when times get better, prices would go up; these things would regulate themselves.

Mr. Hewitt—I think the eight-hour law was intended to deceive; it was never designed to be operative. There is a question behind it: should be affec

DEMANDS OF THE SOCIALISTS.

Robert H. Bartholmee announced to the mmittee, after the departure of the stonecutters, that he, with a deputation from the Socialistic Labor party. would be present at the next session of the con Hugh McGregor, who belongs to the Schwab-Drury school of political economy, then claimed the commitee's attention. Could I speak as a citizen ! he asked. Certainly, replied Mr. Hewitt, we shall be glad to hear

My name's not Schwab, but McGregor. I'm a Socialist, not a Communist.

Then Mr. McGregor sat down by the table and Schwab moved close to him, often prompting him as to the heads of his discourse, and helping him out of any corners into which Mr. Hewitt's questions drove him. Mr. McGregor talked very earnestly, dropping his voice to a whisper at times; occasionally he rose from his chair and gesticulated wildly. He stated his name, his occupation (that of a jeweller), and gave his residence as No. 431 East Fourteenth-st.

"Congress has at length," began Mr. McGregor, recognized the fact that the working people of all countries are suffering. Congress wants to know the reasons. That is a big subject, and not of as much account as the remedy. If Congress is really in earnest, it must go to work to understand the disease. I think a Ministry should be appointed, like the Ministry of War, to take charge of the labor question. Men have to work for a living to-day; formerly they got it by theft and rapine. So I claim, since he must work, each man has to do so. I consider that this makes it necessary for Governments primarily to consider industry and its wants. I demand, therefore, a bureau which shall find out how many people are at work in the country, and what their occupations are; shall classify them by trade or profession; shall find out how they live; their wages; their profits; how much they know; their cans of education; their surroundings; their sanitary conditions; how long they live in the various trades until all this is done the right kind of laws cannot be made. The workmen cannot get the statistics them-

Mr. Hewitt-Have you examined the past census? A .- Not fully.

Q.-I will send you, if you will allow me, a comendium of the census, which has in it all the informa on you seem to be after. It has been the custom in this country, since 1790, to gather just such statistics as you mention—except, perhaps, in regard to the sanitary condition of the people. The Massachusetts bureau has undertaken that, too. A .- Do you know that Massachusetts bureau is a sham and a fraud ! It cannot examme under oath; it cannot compel attendance; it n't get at what it wants.

Q.—How often would you have the census taken \$ A.—

Q.-The General Government takes it once in ten years; the State once in five years, A .- Not fully

Government pays for it. A.—It is not perfect. I've seen some of the Government's charts of the rain-fall and such things; we want all the social conditions. Does it name all the trades, and how many men, women and hildren are engaged in them I

Q .- You want more information, then, if I understand. The Massachusetts bureau touches upon the sanitary condition. What more would you suggest 1 A .- The A .- I would have any citizen in the United States bid; burean should report once a year, to propose such legislation as may be necessary. Something must be done or there will soon be no safety for any one. The working man is a smouldering volcano. I tell you-(here Mr. McGregor's voice sank to a whisper and he rose from

his chair) there's danger. Q.-Have you any more suggestions ! A.-We don't want any patchwork reform. Give us a comprehensive cheme. There is over-production. This must be lim ted until there is work enough for every man.

Mr. Rice-Has Congress a right to make such laws ! .-Yes, Congress has a right to do any thing that on't be against the laws of morality.

Mr. Rice-The Constitution forbids-McGregor (and Schwab)-Change it. The people must ave work. I want to work to get shoes. I need them. Mr. Hewitt-If we should reduce the number of shoes made, or cut off the number of shoemakers, would it get you a pair ! A .- Reduce the number of hours to eight ; f that does not give every man a chance to work, reduce the day to six hours. We must have a chance to

work. There's too much machinery. Mr. Rice—Do you think it reduces the number of men camployed to introduce machinery! A.—Yes.
Q.—Do you think fewer men make shoes now than in days when there were no machines i A.—Yes. Look a England; first machinery was introduced and wome and children set to running it. The men were change into loafers who depended on their wives for drin money. The country had to pass laws to stop childre

from working more than four and a half hours a day. Q.-Didn't women spin and weave in early days a Q.—Didn't women spin and weave in early days as much as they do now! Are not men employed proportionally! A.—That does not matter. If man is made a loafer and dependent on his wife, there is something wrong. See the tramps in this country. They would work if they could get employment under decent conditions; but there is that something—a remnant of decent humanity in their breasts—that prevents taem from accepting work at 60 cents a day.

Mr. Hewitt—Before the paule—prior to 1873—was there plenty of employment! A.—For a short time. Q.—Why has the change taken place! A.—For 300 years there has been an advance in machinery. The demand occasioned by the war was only incidental. Q.—How before 1860! A.—We have had our periods of depression and prosperity.

Q.—Does the present depression differ from that of 1837, 1847, 1857! A.—Yes; fewer men are employed but more men and woman all over the world.

A.—Do women work in the fields in Europe, and if they do not, what has become of the field gang! Schwab (whispering), Paupers.

Mr. Hewitt—But statistics show that there are less paupers in Eugland to-day than ever before. A.—But the icelings of humanity—Mr. Hewitt—I beg your pardon, but the statistics show there are lower beggars than formerly. A.—I am no Communist. I don't believe in equal wages. Let the Government own the machinery and give us the benefit of it.

Q.—How are you going to draw a line in regard to much as they do now ! Are not men employed propo

of it.

Q.—How are you going to draw a line in regard to the aid the Government should give i A.—That's why I want a Bureau of Statistics. Then you'll know how to draw it.

Q.—Ah! Now we are back to the bureau. Is misery in the world increasing i A.—The average man is better off, but i don't think the workman is getting his share.

in the word interessing. A—was are all the states it ter off, but I don't think the workman is getting his share.

Q—We are all working for the same end—the greatest good for the greatest number \(^1\) \(^1\)—No, \(^1\) in rather for the good of all.

Mr. Rice—What you mean is this: You are better off, but want to get better off yet \(^1\) \(^1\)—Yes, that's it. When we have statistice—

Mr. Hewitt—Congress has passed a resolution of that mature, and a committee is now considering the best methods of collecting information. I have not the least doubt in the world if you write to \(^1\). A Walker he will be giad to take any suggestions, or to make arrangements to collect any sqr't of information.

Mr. Rice—I understand you object to the Massachuseits bureau because it does not collect information under oath—would you— A—I would not take an oath.

Q—Why do you want others to do so, then \(^1\) A.—People differ.

Q—What do you do \(^1\) De you affirm \(^1\) A.—I tell you the truth, that's all. If I don't tell you have taken some sert of an eath. You must take an oath or affirm that in the presence of the living God — A.—But I don't believe in a God.

Mr. Hewitt—Then your statement would not be taken in law.

Schwab and McGregor together—That's it; there is no

out of this state of depression than to ask the Government to step in with aid?" "This was hardly a parallel case." Mr. McGregor said.

It was apparent that the complainant had nothing further to say, and Mr. Hewitt asked Mr. Scowab if he had any internation to offer to the committee. Mr. Schwab straightened himself up and replied in a deep voice: "No; I am here to-day as an individual. I am a Communist, and a Communistic delegation will wait on you to-morrow. Do you want to hear my demands as an individual?"

Mr. Hewitt suggested that it would be well, perhaps to put them in writing adding that the inquiries made at the first meeting would in a manner indicate what the committee wished to find out.

SUGGESTIONS OF THE GRANITE-CUTTERS. When Messrs. McGregor and Schwab withdrew, C. O'Suitivan and W. Sanderson, members of the New-York Granite-Cutters' International Union, presented themselves before the committee. Mr. O'Sullian, standing by the table, made a speech, as follows: "Like all trades, ours is depressed; and for different

causes. The Government has been engaged in putting up many buildings of granite since 1870. Before that our condition was very comfortable. Contractors supervised the Government work for a certain per cent. Then the plan was changed, and all jobs were given to the contractors, who employed men at their own prices. Some of the work continued to be done by the Government, but under the supervision of the men who had part of the work on contract. So these employers told men was went to them that if they were willing to do contract work for nothing for a while, they could soon be employed on the job directly in the pay of the Government. Men did this, for a Government job was desirable. In that way the contractors, conspicuously the Bodwell Granite Manufacturing Company, of Maine, were able to get the contract done at so little thatdthey could come into the New-York market and underbid all

Mr. O'Sollivan also told, in speaking of the misrepr sentations and trials which trade unions underwent, of his discharge last June from a piece of Federal Government work at Albany, because he had in conversation complained that he, a skilled employe, had to instruct men who knew nothing about stone-cutting, but who had secured positions through political influence at Albany. He had been discharged by Edward Ogden, the superintendent, without a hearing. Mr. Hewitt asked wily he did not jay the matter before his Representative in Congress. Mr. O'sullivan said that he had not tried, but that it would have done him no good. "Just write me out the particulars," replied Mr. Hewitt, "and I'll bring the matter to the attention of Secretary Sherman. Mr. Ogden was appointed by him. I have no doubt you will get satisfaction. You are mistaken in thinking a letter to your Representative in Congress would not be noticed. Almost without exception, such communications are attended to. You live in Ninth-ave.; Wood or McCook is your man." ment work at Albany, because he had in conversation

Mr. Hewitt said further that if he understood Mr. of Sullivan at least thought honest politicians could be made was actioned the forest that politics would get in—indeed there was hardly any chance that politics could be kept out.

Mr. O'Sallivan at least thought honest politicians could be made was acres.

s made managers. The committee will meet at 11 o'clock this morning.

AN EVENING AT SCHWAB'S SALOON. A single gas-jet flickered dimly in the base ment saloon of Citizen Schwab last night, and lit up the faces of a dozen men who were carnestly discussing the political situation. One man, who was evidently abmass of papers, writing rapidly and drying his writing with ashes knocked from his pipe. looked up only when his glass was empty, and then ito order more beer. Citizen Schwab,

with his sleeves rolled up, waited upon his guests. Citizen McGregor, another prominent Socialist, sat on a billiard table, glass in hand.

fore a week or ten days," McGregor said. "We shall not give him any formal reception, lest that might injure the cause. Of course we shall receive him in a very friendly manner, and do what we can to help him. Whenever he may want to address the public, we can guarantee him, on any night, an audience of three thousand. It is uncertain whether he will be as successful in agitating the workingmen in the East as he has been in California. His object in California was to unite the workingmen of different shades of thought, and his principal rallying-point was the expulsion of the Chinese. In this he has succeeded. Of course California belongs to the has succeeded. Of course California belongs to the Union, and the Chinese may ultimately overcrowd the Eastern States, but it is not yet the question at issue here, and we doubt whether he can interest the Eastern workingmen upon the subject. Tuen we do not know whether Kearney will follow the same method in addressing the Eastern workmen as those in the West."

"You mean," interrupted Mr. Schwah, "whether he will be more polite. We have been trying here for many years to bring the workmen together, and have not been able, and we do not think Kearney can make them think as he does." "Then," added Citizen McGregor, "if he has allied himself with General Butler and the Greenbackers, it will not help him along much."

"Did you read how the Socialists are gaining at the elections in Berlin!" asked Citizen Schwab. "Berlin was one of the last cities where Socialist doctrines took root, and that shows what we may expect in other

s. At the next elections we shall sweep the who "You do not believe in General Butler !" some on aid. "No, str," said several voices simultaneously; we will have nothing to do with him; he thinks only of imself." "Schwab," said one of the near standing near lim, "what do you believe in, any now ?" "I believe in heing happy, and making the most money I can with the mailest amount of manual labor possible," was the

eady reply.

Mr. McGregor again led the conversation. "The Soex party in the coming elections, nor any other. bacs party in the coming elections, for any other. We do not believe in the lassue of paper dollars that do not represent saything. What will prevent the Government from continuing to lasse them until they fall 50 per cent and lower. Labor is the standard of values, and not a Government paper. Gold and silver are both valuable and indestructible, and we would rather have something tangible and valuable for our work."

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE HEATED TERM. HEALTH OF THE CITY COMPARED WITH FORMER

YEARS. Notwithstanding the recent heated term and its bad effect on the health of a great city like New-York, the death rate of the city during the last month has been less this year than for the same period last year, and much less than for the five years preceding 1877. The following comparative table shows the mortality of the city for the four weeks ending July 27, 1878, and the corresponding four weeks in July 1877, and also the average number of deaths in the corresponding weeks

of the five preceding years:

1878.	Total Death		in .	Aver'ge in five preceding years. 894 914 900 812		Annual death rate, 1878.	Annual death rate, 1877, 34.74 39.80 36.46 34.62	
Week ending July 6 July 13 July 20 July 27	671 708 805 732	8	73 81 58 17			32.20 33.97 38.63 35.10		
Totals		-	-	3,520	-			
The princ	ipal ea	uses w	ere a	s follo	W	1		
1878.	Diarrheal Diseases.		Zymotic.		Constitu-		Local (mostly in- flam'atory)	
	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	187	8, 1877.	1878.	1877
Week ending July 6 July 13 July 20 July 27		276 379 331 268	270 354 368 336	458		111	200 194 194 196	170 201 167 170
	1,048	1 054	1.999	1.575	497	444	784	708

der five years, with that of adults over seventy years of 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. Week ending 479 538 501 437

following table shows the mortality among children up-

1,729 1,905 118 117 Totals. The total number of births for the four weeks in July his year was 2,012; for the corresponding weeks of The marriages for the same time this year mbered 504; m 1877, 443. The following are the atest tables at hand showing the death rate of some of he principal American and foreign cities :

Olties.	Births report- ed.		Deaths report- ed.	Date of Re- turns.	Average desth rate per 1,000 of popu- lation.	
New York. Philadelphia. St. Lottis. Chicago Baltimore Bostot. Cincinsali. New Orleans Loudon Paris. Berlin Vienna. St. Peteraburg.	104 36 2,520	61	428 169 227 163 169 97 129 1,511 830 775 461	Week ending July 27. July 13. July 13. July 13. July 20. July 20. July 20. July 20. July 20. July 4. July 6. June 15. June 22. June 22. June 22.	31.62 26 15 17.57 26.83 23.87 25.11 18.96 31.94 22.00 21.07 39.01 33.00 46.25	

Mr. Hewitt—In other words, there are laws at work

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RELICS OF WASHINGTON.

AN OLD HOME FULL OF MEMORIES. AUDLEY," THE FAMILY SEAT OF THE LEWISES-DESCRIPTION OF THE RICH COLLECTION WHICH THE GOVERNMENT HAS JUST OBTAINED.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. "AUDLEY," Clarke Co., Va., July 28 .- In he lower part of the Valley of Virginia, in one the lovellest farming regions in America, and among scenes, not less interesting from the many events which ook place there in the late war than they are attractive from their great natural beauties, stands "Audley," than any other, by ties both of blood and friendship, with Washington. Throughout this war-ridden region much has changed of late years; old places, long the scene of the generous hospitality for which Virginia was so famous, have sone to rack and ruin, their owners either dead or impoverished by the war, and many of them have changed hands, and come into the possession of strangers. But with Audley it is not so. The quaint old house, only one story in height, with its fine hall and spacious chambers, for years a favorite resort of the best of the old country families, tue noble trees, one of the glories of the place, the smiling meadows; all are as they were when it was the home of her who was for so many years the light of the family at Mount Vernon, and the favorite of its master.

Colonel Fielding Lewis, whose name is well known to

all who are familiar with the earlier life of Washington, married Mistress Betty Washington, Washington's only sister. Their son it was, Lawrence Lewis, Washington's favorite nephew, who married the lovely Nellie Custis, the granddaughter of Mrs. Washington, at Mount Vernon, ou February 22, 1799, the birthday of Washington, and the last that he was to see. For some years the young couple lived at Woodlawn, in Fairfax County, a place which was given to them by General Washington, and then removed to Audley, where Mrs. Lewis died on July 15, 1852, at the age of seventy-three years, after a ife full of good works, and rich in honor and respect. The long residence here of one so closely related to Washington, brought up as his adopted daughter, and so fondly and tenderly loved by him, would of itself serve to give the place the most interesting associations, but there is something more than this; it is the remarkable collection which was preserved there of relics of Washington, the largest probably-assuredly the most interesting-that has ever been in any one house in this country. On the death of Mrs. Washington much of the furniture, many of the pictures, quantities of china, glass and articles of all sorts from Mount Vernon, came into the possession of Mrs. Lewis, and were brought to Audley; and there they remained until a few days ago, when they were sent to the Capital, having been sold to the Government.

It is one thing to see the collection of relics of Wash ington which is in the Patent Office; one regards them with a sort of respectful attention, not unmingled with curiosity; looks at them carefully; wonders if Washington really did wear such curious-looking clothes, and whether the camp-bed was hot and uncomfortable, or what kind of liquors he kept in his campchest-and then goes off, and straightway forgets all orbed with his subject, sat with head bent low over a about them. But the feeling which those had who knew Audley when the Washington relies were still there was wholly different. Here all these things were in daily use. The visitor slept on a bed from Mount Vernou; sat familiarly in the easy-chair which was in Washington's own room, and in which he sat only a few minutes before he died; was served from his plate; stood on the plazza and looked at the hazy Blue Ridge through the "We do not think that Kearney will arrive here be- General's own fleid-glass, which he used all through the Revolution; sat in rooms hung with pictures from Mount Vernon. To one brought up with the admiration, the almost superstitious reverence for Washington, which most of us have, the effect of all this was awe-inspiring, at first almost oppressive. Surrounded by all these things, which had been a part of his daily life-objects as famil iar to him as our own drawing-rooms are to us—the writer seemed to be brought almost into personal contact with him; to feel his presence confinually; and was almost prepared to see him, with his stately, dignified tread, come walking in at the door. No wonder that the people brought up amid such surroundings have proved the gentlefolk that they are. I felt at first all one does in a church-almost afraid to speak sloud, and as if anything noisy or boisterous were utterly out of I shall not attempt to give a full account of the relies;

there were too many of them. But some of them are of such interest that they deserve some mention. Among them was a fine old rosewood bedstead, a "four-poster," which has an interesting history attached. It was given to Lawrence Washington, our Washington's older prother, who built Mount Vernon, by his friend, Admiral Vernon, of the British Navy, from whom the place was named. On Lawrence Washington's death he left Mount Vernon to his brother George, and there the old bedstead remained until after Mrs. Martha Washington's death, when it came to Audley with the other things from Mount Vernou. In the same room at Audley was an old easy-chair, which used to stand in Washington's room at Mount Vernon; much too straight in the back was it for our modern and more effeminate notions, but those were the days of straight-backed chairs. do not intend to work with the National Green- It is scarcely less interesting than any of the other relca, for in it Washington sat the last time he was out of bed, only a few minutes before his death. In another room was the old double candlestick of brass-his office andlestick, by the light of which he wrote his farewell address. There, too, was the field-glass which he used throughout the war, and which he himself presented to Colonel Fielding Lewis, as is attested by an inscription on its case, written in his own hand. Another relic, of still earlier date, is the robe in which he was christened; a sort of shawl of white brocade silk, about a yard square, lined with cherry-colored silk. For many cents this robe was the central feature of a collection of nteresting Revolutionary relies in Washington Lodge, in Alexandria, of which Washington was the Master. At the dedication of the Washington Monument in Rich-mond, this robe was exhibited, and after the oration it was passed around among the crowd for closer inspec-tion. On its return to the stand it was discovered that the too-patriotic Virginians present had cut away, in small pieces, nearly the whole of the lining, to be preserved as relica, so that now only a small piece in one corner remains. Another remarkably interesting thing is a portrait of Washington in his later years by a French artist, whose name is unknown; but a portrait which Mrs. Lewis, than whom there could have been no better judge, pronounced the best picture of him that she had ever seen. It is about a three-quarter view of the face; the coloring is atrong, the drawing good, and it has that quality which all good portraits possess—it carries with it the convic-

a through the diarwing good, and if has that quality which all good portrails conversion and surface that the conversion and marths unknown to one. Beddee this portrait there are miniatures by Trumbull of General Washington and Marths Washington- shown estately old lady with powdered hair; and there are a number of pictures—landscapes and marine views—which used to hauge in the parlors of Mount Vernon, besides several mirrors, one of which was in Washington's bouse in Poliadelpha when Congress sat there after the war.

But by far the most interesting, and, because it gives one an instrict into ais daily life, the most valuable of all these articles, is a not of combined day-book and ledger which Washington kept, and in which are set down even the minutest expenditures and receipts. It is a large quarto volume, bound in vellum, and marked "Ledger In." The account opens with January 1, 1772, and runs down to January 6, 1776, me account with Washington, who had charge of Mount Vernon while he was with the army. In September, 1783, it is kept with his nephew. Mr. Lund Washington, who had charge of Mount vernon while he was with the army. In September, 1783, it is kept with his new hours with the content of the provider of the prov

study it carefully will find there many data leading to a ch elearer and better knowledge of the really was than most people possess.

PARLIAMENTARY AMENITIES.

LORD DERBY VS. LORD SALISBURY. EXTRACTS FROM THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON JULY 18.

Lord Derby—When I quitted the Cabinet in the last days of March, I did so on account of a decision at which it had arrived, viz., that it was necessary to secure a naval station in the eastern part of the Mediterranean, and that for such puroose it was necessary to secure a naval station in the eastern part of the Mediterranean, and that for such puroose it was necessary to selze upon and occupy the Island of Cyprus, together with a point on the Syriam coast, and that was to be done by a secret expedition sent out from England, with or without the cousent of the Sultan, although, undoubtedly, a part of the arrangement was that full compensation should be made to the Sultan for any less of revenue which he might sustain. Now, my Lords, I will not argue in detail against the scheme, but I will only now say that I cannot reconcile it to my conscience, either as a matter of justice or policy, in time of pence, and without the consent of the Sultan, to be a party to the seigure or occupation of his territory by a friendly Power. (Opposition cheers.) Nothing, to my mind, except absolute necessity, could justify such an event, and no such necessity was either alleged or could be proved. My Lords, I believe that if the step had been token when it was first determmed upon it would have startled Europe, It would undoubtedly have thrown Turkey into the arms of Russia, and it would have brought about precisely the compileations which for months before we had been doing our ulmost to averi, and which my noble friend claimed credit for our efforts in averting. Undoubtedly it would have been foliowed by a Russian army entering Constantinople. It is more than three months since I expressed a fear which, judging from subsequent events, does not seem to have been unfounded, that the Government were not merely drifting but rushing into war. [Hear, hear.] I endeavored at the time to mduce the Government were not merely drifting but rushing into war. [Hear, hear.] I endeavored at the time to mduce the Government were not merely dri

LORD SALISBURY'S DENIAL. Lord Satisbury-Now, my Lords, I go to the Island of Cyprus. In respect to that Island we have the advantage of some more revelations from the dark interior of the Cabinet. In fact, whenever my boble friend speaks he has some revelations to produce, and he brings out in instalments everything which has occurred in that fatal cave. The same objection occurs to me in regard to my noble friend as was made to Dr. Oates, as he was bring-nor the excessive fragments of the plot, when he was cave. The same objection occurs to me in regard to my noble friend as was made to Dr. Oates, as he was brinsing out successive fragments of the plot, when he was taunted with not having brought out some portions of it before. On being asked the question, Dr. Oates replied that he did not know how much the public would endure. [Cheers and laughter, I ventured to point out on a previous occasion that there is a great inconvenience in these revelations from the interior of the Cabinet. Of course my noble friend is at therty to treat these matters in the way he does, but I would ask him to consider the position in which he places himself. I do not know whether he desires to announce to every person who may fiercafter succeed him in the Cabinet that he must be prepared to have everything reproduced. In the present case I can only say that the statement which my noble friend made, to the effect that a resolution had been come to to take the Island of Cyprus and a position on the coast of Syrna by a secret expedition, and that that was the ground on which he left the Cabinet, is a statement which, so far as my memory goes, is not true [oh, oh, and order,]—well, is not correct.

Lord Derby—I wish to ask whether my noble friend intends to impute that I have stated that which is not true [[Hear.]

intends to Inque tear.

Iture I [Hear.]

Lord Granville—I wish also to express a hope that whatever statement the noble Marquis makes will be in accordance with the practice of this House, and that he will not use unparliamentary language. [Opposition]

he will not use unparliamentary language. [Opposition cheers].

Lord Salisbury—The only answer I have to give is that the word I used did not necessarily imply an imputation on the veracity of the speaker.

Lord Selborne—What I to say it is not true I Lord Selborne—What I to say it is not true I Lord Salisbury—I substituted the words "not correct," and I certainly did not intend to cast any imputation on the veracity of my noble friend, but I wish to say that this is not merely my own view—if it was I should have more hesitation in putting it forward. I may state, on behalf of my noble friend, the Prime Minister, the Lord Chancellor, the Secretary of State for India, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Home Secretary, and my noble friend the President of the Council, that the statement made by the noble Earl lately the Foreign Secretary, is not correct. * **

THE CHARGE REITERATED. THE CHARGE REITERATED.

Lord Derby—May I be allowed a word or two of explanation unon a personal matter I My noble friend who has just spoken has made a statement which bears upon myself. While I readily accept his correction of his words, when he said that he intended to charge me with nothing more than a want of accurate recollection. I think that the meaning of the language which he used carried him considerably beyond that point. But, my Lords, I take no notice of anything which has fallen from my noble friend which his deliberate intention and judgment would not support. What I have to deal with is the question of accuracy, and I am bound to say that I distinctly and positively repeat the statement which I made as to what passed. One knows that business of the kind which we have been discussing is never put upon paper, and therefore there may be room for considerable confusion and ambiguity. But when I retired from the Cabinet I did so under the impression—which I still hold—that the decision of the Cabinet was what I stated a short time ago. That decision may have been modified in various ways, and some members of the Cabinet may not have given it their absolute sanction; but I have in various ways, and some members of the Cabinet may not have given it their absolute sanction; but I have stated what passed to the best of my ability. That I am sure your Lordships will be ready to admit. [Cheers.] I have only two remarks to make. The first is that as this was the decision on which I left the Cabinet. It is not likely that I would forget it; and the next is that I may be able within a few hours to produce a memorandum of what I understood to be the policy of the Cabinet.

THE TRIUMPH ENDED.

THE TRIUMPH ENDED. THE TRIUMPH ENDED.

Prom The Pail Mail Gazette (Conservative).

Whoever reads with an open and attentive mind the speeches delivered by Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury yesterday evening, must come to the coachinson that even these statesmen themselves understand that the days of their "trimpn" are over, and that they look henceforth to a period of distress and humiliation. Both speakers betrayed a thorough consectionness of failure in the past and of a future pregnant with trouble; though different as the men are, of course the feeling was differently inantifested. While the one—now near the end of a long career, but not so near but that he may witness the natural consequences of his politics and no-policies during the last three years—while the aged Premier, we say, spoke in a tone of a pologetic despondency, the Foreign Secretary broke into a totally different style of discourse. The consciousness of failure, the prospect of disappointment, which sobered the one mind fitto sometining like gloom, slung the other into an exhibition of what in ordinary beople would be called the coarsest inselence. When Lord Granville asked what the Government proposed to do with Cyprus, what were its qualifies of soil and elimate, Lord Salisbury told him to go home and study the Engelopment and the statement was and—that at one time the C binet proposed not only to seize and occupy Cyprus, with or without the Sultan's permission, but to seize in like manner a point on the Syrian coast, Lord Salisbury field prepared the permission, but to seize in like manner a point on the syrian coast, Lord Salisbury field prepared the permission, but to seize his like manner a point on the syrian coast, Lord Salisbury flatly replied that the statement was untrue. And not only did he permit himself to go so far as that, but he deliberately compared the statements of his late colleague with those of the most infamous liar and perjurer known to English history. From The P.

BLAINE'S KEYNOTE.

FULL TEXT OF HIS SPEECH BEFORE THE MAINE CONVENTION.

Prom The Portland Press.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: The

bonds, and we pledge you on the bonor of this greet Na-tion, speaking with ununimity through both branches of Congress, all parties and all sections, we pledge you we will so cultiefly protect the currency in which our obliga-tions shall be paid that we will never permit the smoons of legal-tes der currency to be issued to exceed \$400,000, 000. I charge the greenback ngistor, standing safe on the soil of the country, beneath its flux, saved by an bonorable pledge, that he to-day asks you and me to join with him in violating that pleate. Robert Martin-We shan't so it. Mr. Blaue-The people of Maine will never do it— never, never, never. onds, and we pledge you on the honor of this great Na-

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

SARATOGA RACES POSTPONED. THE RUN FOR THE SEQUEL STAKES TO TAKE PLACE TO-DAY-ENTRIES AND CONTESTS.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] SARATOGA, Aug. 1 .- July went out in clouds and gloom and August came in with a sedwi. There was a little rain this morning and a constant menace of much more. Consequently the Saratoga Racing Asso-clation decided to postpone to-day's races until to-mor-row. Racing in the rain yesterday brought in so little money to the treasury that it was thought that a repeti-tion of the experiment would be too costly. The extra day's racing, originally arranged for Wednesday, and postponed until Friday on account of Tuesday's contests taking place on Wednesday, will now be put off again until Monday. To-morrow will be the sixth regular day of the first meeting, and there will be three contests.

There will be five starters for the Sequel Stakes, for

three-year-olds, \$50 each, play or pay, with \$600 added,

the second horse to save his stake; winners of any threeyear-old stake to carry five pounds extra: distance one mile and three-quarters. G. L. Lorillard's famous bay colt Duke of Magenta will be weighted with 123 pounds, on account of his previous victories; the chestnat colt Abert (118 pounds), winner of the purse race of two miles on Wednesday, when he carried only 100 pounds, will also represent the Islip stable. P. Lorillard will start his bay filly Pique (113 pounds); she was third in the mile race which Bramble wou Wednesday. D. D. Withers will run his bay filly Invermore (118 pou winner at the Jerome Park Spring meeting. Charles Reed will have his bay filly Bounie Wood (113 pounds) in the race. She ran the fastest five furlongs on record on the opening day of this meeting, but Mr. Reed has no hope of her success at a mile and three quarters against the Duke of Magenta. However, he concluded to run her to determine what she could do at the distance. She was not sold in the pools Wednesday afternoon, as Mr. Reed's trainer, Leo, thought that nothing could be gained by starting her in the race against the Duke of Ma-Reed's trainer, Lee, thought that nothing could be gained by starting her in the race against the Duke of Magenta, and did not put her name up as a starter. But Mr. Reed insisted on running the filly. Of course G. L. Lorillard's horses, on account of their previous achievements, are far in advance of the others in the betting. Reports have been floating about that Duke of Magenta would not run, being reserved for the run for the rich Kenner Stakes on August 13, when he will meet Spartan again, but the latest statement, on good authority, is that he will run for the Sequel Stakes. He has never carried more than 118 pounds before, and his performance with 123 pounds will be looked for with interest. It is a heavy weight for a three-year-old to carry one mile and three quarters, but Duke of Magenta has a strong frame and unusual power.

Eleven will run in the second race of heats of three-quarters of a mile for horses beaten and not having won a race at this meeting. The purse is \$500 and there are seiling allowances. The favorite is Rice's filly Misa Mailoy (3 years, 55 pounds), Thombson's gelding Loiterer (4 years, 105 pounds), and Memahon's mare Eindedi (4 years, 106 pounds), and Memahon's mare Eindedi (4 years, 106 pounds), and seeling planmond (4 years, \$85 pounds), Willhams's mare Classmate (4 years, 105 pounds), Puryear's gelding Jackserew (3 years, 97 pounds), Puryear's gelding Jackserew (3 years, \$95 poun

ounds.)
In the free handicap steeplechase over the usual co In the free handicap steepleenase over the usual course of two and three-quarter miles for a purse of 8606, \$100 to the second horse, the favorite is Reed's horse Waller (6 years, 162 pounds). Brown's horse Coronet (age-7,156 pounds), is second choice. The other starters will be bonohue's geiding Dandy (4 years, 140 pounds), winner of the hurdle race on Saturday; Hurt's horse Redding (6 years, 138 pounds), and Owen's horse Gray Choud (aged, 133 bounds).

35 pounds).

An extra race has been added to the programme for o-morrow. It is for one unle and a quarter, the purse eing \$300. Bramble (103 pounds), Idalia (113 pounds), pricele (108 pounds), and Joe (113 pounds) will rundramble is a great favorite

RACING IN ENGLAND. THE GOODWOOD CUP WON BY KINCSEM.

LONDON, Aug. 1 .- The Goodwood races were ontinued to-day, the principal event of the meetingthe run for the Goodwood Cup-being won by Kinesem, who was bred in Hungary. For this race there were seventeen subscribers, out of which, however, only three started; Hampton, Lord Clive and Verneuil were scratched. The three starters were Mr. F. Greston's Pageant, who was the favorite in the betting, being quoted at 9 against 4; Lord Falmouth's Lady Golightiy, against whom 4 to 1 was given ; and Mr. E. Blascovitz's Kinesem, who was rated at 3 against 1. Pageant made the running at the start, with Kinesem close up, and Lady Golightly in the rear. These positions were maintained until they got opposite the grand stand, when Kinesem collared the leader, and, after a sharp contest won by two lengths, his staying powers proving too much for Pageant. Pogeant was second, and Lady Golightiy third. This is the th rty-seventh successive race which the winner has won. The following is a summary of the race:

The Goodwood Cup, value 300 sovereigns, added to a scription of 20 sovereigns each, half forfest: winning penals and non-winning and other allowances; seventeen subscribe two miles and a half.

Mr. E. Blascovita's ch. m. Kinesem, 4 years, by Cambuscan, dam Waternymph.

Mr. F. Gretton's b. g. Pascant, agest, by Elland, dam

Panoply. Lord Falmouth's b. f. Lady Golightly, 4 years, by King Ton, dam Lady Coventry.

LIVELY RACES AT BUFFALO. BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 1 .- The second day

of the Buffaio races proved very interesting. Three lively contests, two of which were split up, proved too much for the time alloted, and were consequently left unfinished, as darkness intervened. About 2,500 spec-tators were present. The heavy rain of last night and light showers of this morning tended to improve the track. In the 2:24 class race Edwin Forest proved an easy winner in three straight heats. Time, 2:20, 2:2034, 2:2012. In the 2:28 class race seven heats were trotted. Lady Mills won the first, Hambletonian Mambrino the second, Coxie the third and sixth, Lucille the fourth and accond. Coxie the third and sixth, Lucille the fourth and fifth, and the seventh was dead between Coxie and Lucille. Time, 2:243, 2:274, 2:26, 2:25, 2:234, 2:224 and 2:264. Three heats of the pacing race were contested, sweetser winning the first, Lucy the second, and Sleepy George the third. Time, 2:18, 2:17, 2:18, 2:174. Pool sellers were kept busy, more money than ever before in the history of the Buffalo Park being held pending the coclusion of the 2:28 class and pacing contests. The weather is threatening to-night, but the races will be finished to-merrow, if possible, even though it should also.

ROSS'S FUTURE PLANS.

St. John, N. B., Aug 1 .- It is the intention of Ross to participate in the Barrie (Ontario) regatta. He will also probably go to Silver Lake and row in the regatta there. His new English boat is expected on the inglish mail steamer which is due at Haltfax to-morrow. He does not consider yesterday's race as a settlement of the question of who is the better man. He says he was not rowing his best when the accident happened, and still believes that he can best Harion. A banquet was given to Hanion to-night at the Dufferin Hotel.

JOHN G. TAPPAN'S CREDITORS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR A MEETING ON THURSDAY NEXT-PRESIDENT DURANT INDIGNANT.

Boston, Aug. 1 .- The second meeting of the stockholders of the Beston Belting Company was held at the company's office this morning. About two-thirds of the stock of the company was represented, that of the Tappans being represented by John G. Tappan's nephew and Clement N. Hill, as attorneys. President Durant presided, but there was no business trausacted, as Mr. Edward Avery, the attorney for the company, informed the stockholders that it would be necessary to call a special meeting, and that the object of tae meeting should be stated in the call. It was then decided to call a special meeting for next Thursday, at which the matter of the company's going into bank-ruptcy will be determined. The meeting then adjourned to Monday next.

President Durant arrived from New-York this morning and is now engaged in preparing for publication a state ment regarding the mutual agreement between Mr. Tap pan, Mr. Cheever and himself. He is highly indiguant pan, Mr. Cheever and himself. He is bignly hadguants that that agreement has been made public, and charge terized it as one of the greatest outrages ever committed. He says the agreement was all right and that the transactions were perfectly legitimate and honest. He was very decided in placing the responsibility for the publication of the agreement on hr. Tappan. Mr. Durant claims that the statement which he is now preparing will expiain the whole matter to the satisfaction of all persons.

A REAL ESTATE MAN'S BANKRUPTCY. CHICAGO, Aug. 1 .- Charles W. Rigdon, a

real estate dealer, has filed a bill in bankruptey. His secured debts amount to \$258,600, of which \$120,000 is due to the Scottish-American Mortgage Company. The unsecured debts amount to \$13,000. His assets are a large amount of encumbered resi estate and some claims aggregating about \$30,000. PAPER MILL DESTROYED.

CHATHAM VILLAGE, N. Y., Aug. 1.-United States Marshal Payn's paper mill near this village was consumed by fire at 1 o'clock this merning. Loss, \$60,-600; insured for \$25,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.